

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



VOLUME 9
No. 10



JUNE
1949

Farm · Home · School

Everywhere!



SINCE
1858

MACDONALD'S *Quality Tobacco Products*



A Symbol of Victory Over the Machine

Most farmers have one big failing. We don't make it a point to get away from home for a few days at a time each year. Instead, we chain ourselves to a rigid routine, year in and year out, taking off only the odd day—and then usually just between milkings. And our wives and families are often chained with us.

Holidays have much to commend them. They give a person a chance to relax and build up a little reserve energy for the year ahead. At the same time they afford a change, which is important in itself; it helps a person regain the perspective which is lost when you perpetually keep your nose to the grindstone.

These advantages are gained when you simply move out of your usual routine for a few days. But there are additional benefits that come from meeting new people and seeing new sights. Other parts of the country often do things in a different way—and these ways may offer practical suggestions for improvements in farming or living. Even if they have no distinct advantages, a chance to compare methods and results is always a stimulating experience.

When we stay at home all the time there's a tendency for us to consider ourselves badly off. A glimpse of the lives that other people lead may send us back to our work full of thankfulness for our particular lot. Or it may have the opposite effect; it may show us that other people have found ways to improve their enjoyment of life—ways that are open to us, as well—and we may go back determined to make some changes in our own manner of living.

More farmers each year are seeing that they and their families have a vacation. Sometimes it isn't possible for everyone to leave at once. But where there's more than

one man on a farm it can usually be arranged, through planning of work and perhaps a little sacrifice, for everyone to get away at some time during the year. And on many other farms someone can be found to handle the work during a slack season, so you can take a few days off.

It's always difficult to make the first break. But we've noticed, over the year, that once a farmer has taken his family for a vacation one year, he does it regularly after that. We've also noticed that their farms don't usually seem to suffer; instead, they come ahead faster than those of neighbours who've kept themselves chained to the barnyard fence. Some vacation-minded farmers claim that the new ideas they bring home more than cover their vacation expenses. Besides that, when they go places and meet people, they have fresh interests to follow up for the next year and the whole family seems happier between vacations.

Of course, there are vacations and vacations. But holidays need not be expensive affairs. They may simply consist of a camping trip, or a junket to see friends and relatives in the next county. It's better to avoid trying to go too far or too fast, which is often more wearing than it is enjoyable. The ideal vacation is one where everyone can do a fair bit of relaxing in pleasant surroundings, and not pay too much attention to the clock. It's a symbol of victory over the machine.

Our Cover Picture

June is the month of graduations, and on our cover we show students of the Homemaker Class, followed by the members of the School For Teachers, crossing the campus at Macdonald College on the way to their graduation exercises.

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The Macdonald College Journal is owned and edited by Macdonald College, and is published in Montreal, P.Q. All correspondence concerning material appearing in the Journal should be addressed to: The Editor, Macdonald College, Que.

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Subscription rate \$1.00 for 3 years. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.



Each tap is called on for from 7 to 15 gallons of water daily for kitchen purposes.

draws about 30 gallons of water at each use, and a wash basin $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons each time it's filled. A water closet requires about 6 gallons each time it's flushed.

A lawn sprinkler takes about 120 gallons an hour, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch garden hose will use almost twice that much. And they're used most when the family and livestock needs are heaviest, in hot, dry weather.

Circus elephants aren't the only animals that need a lot of water. For example, a cow giving 40 pounds of milk a day needs 12 to 20 gallons of water, and lower-producing cows from 7 to 10 gallons. Calves will drink from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 pounds daily per 100 pounds of body weight — with 10 pounds of water equivalent to one gallon. Market hogs take 3 pounds of water per pound of dry feed, but milking sows need considerably more. Sheep take 10 to 12 pounds of water a day. The average work horse, under ordinary conditions, drinks from 6 to 10 gallons daily, but needs considerably more if hard

Getting Ready for Water

If you know how much water you're likely to need it will make it much simpler to plan an adequate installation, and avoid a great deal of trouble later on. All installations should be made as convenient as possible.

IF you intend to install running water on your farm, a little planning before you start the actual work will later save a great deal of trouble, inconvenience and expense. Once a system is installed, altering it is a difficult business, unless it was originally set up with an eye to future changes. And there are few things more annoying than a faucet that merely gurgles when you open the tap, because the water system is too small for the work it's called on to do.

The first thing to be considered is the capacity of the system. How much water will be required for your household and personal needs, how much for livestock and dairy, how much for watering the garden and spraying the lawn? Until you have a pretty definite idea of these needs you're in no position to start with the actual work. So here are a few figures that will help you in your planning.

For all family purposes in the house—kitchen, laundry, bath and toilet—about 50 gallons a day are needed for each adult, and about double that amount for each child under two. If hired help live with the family, or live in quarters to be served by the same system, extra capacity must be allowed for them. And the additional drain caused by visitors also needs to be considered.

Each faucet of a sink is called on for 7 to 15 gallons daily, for ordinary kitchen use. Each washer load of clothes requires about 12 gallons of water to fill the washer and tubs once. And it takes about 10 gallons to do a good job on the cream separator and milking utensils.

Turning to the bathroom, a bath or shower usually

at work in hot weather. And each 100 laying hens take from 35 to 45 pounds daily.

After you have calculated the probable needs in your household and barnyard, and totted up the totals, there are other things to be considered. The most important of these is convenience. A well-arranged kitchen, for example, can greatly lighten the task of getting meals; and all-over planning can cut the cost of equipment and installation. For example, wherever possible it's advisable to use the plumbing in one wall to supply fixtures in adjoining rooms, or rooms directly above and below. Plumbing and fixtures should be on inside walls unless the house or the piping is well insulated. The water closet should be as close as possible to the soil stack; and each fixture should have easy-to-reach shut-off valves, for convenience when repairs are needed.

The pumping system, storage tank and pipes must have capacity enough to supply all the needs, even when they are at their peak; and piping must be leakproof and have tight joints.

On farms, a washroom near the back door is a great convenience, so people can wash up when they come in from the chores. Many newer houses have a wash basin there, in addition to a bathroom upstairs.

Make Bath Easy to Reach

If you can have only one bathroom, put it on the first floor, so it can readily be reached from outside without tracking through the house. A first-floor bathroom is especially handy where there are old people and young children.

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The minimum space for a complete bathroom, with bath, wash basin and water closet, is 5 x 7 feet. But at least 60 square feet will be much more satisfactory for a farm family bathroom, in either square or rectangular shape. The most popular measurements for fixtures are: tub 30 x 54 or 60 inches; water closet and space in front 30 x 48 inches; wash bowl and space in front 20 x 44 inches; shower stall 36 inches square.

The best place for a laundry room is at ground level, so it will not be necessary to climb steps with heavy laundry baskets. If hose faucets are installed about 42 inches from the floor they will clear laundry equipment. If possible it's a good idea to have a sloping floor drain near by; and this drain, with its large output of laundry water containing bleaches and chemicals, should by-pass the septic tank.

Laundry work is easier if there's at least a two-foot clearance around the washer and portable tubs. A short garden hose attached to the faucet will save lifting water to the washer and tubs. This same hose can be used for washing the cream separator.

Kitchen sinks on a farm are best located where a window overlooks the driveway and buildings. A comfortable height for the sink bottom is usually around 32½ inches from the floor, but the housewife should check this for herself, so she can work at the sink without having to bend her waist or shoulders. Standing upright, you should be able to place the palms of your hands flat on the bottom of the sink without stooping or bending your elbows. Toe space or knee space beneath the sink will save a lot of strain.

Farm kitchens need at least 3 running feet of counter space on each side of the sink. Many women prefer a double-basin sink, which holds large utensils and reduces the time and effort in washing up. In any case, it should have its own splashback or shelf back, a swinging mixer type of faucet so water may be secured at the desired temperature, and a double strainer with a stopper, so that dishes can be washed right in the sink, without a dishpan, and so the septic tank will be protected from raw waste.

Outdoor hose faucets should be installed, for use in sprinkling the lawn, watering the garden, or washing the car. Additional faucets in the poultry house and stables greatly reduce the work in caring for poultry and livestock.

Septic tanks need to be considered in relation to installations. In flat country it may be difficult to put a water closet in the basement, for example; or it may be possible, by using a platform installation with steps. The septic tank should be big enough, and supplied with sufficient tile lines to handle all the waste properly. Once installed, it should require little care except to take out the sludge every few years — unless you put grease, food scraps, and tea leaves down the drain, which will make more frequent cleaning necessary.

Plumbing supply dealers can supply you with all the necessary information on septic tanks, as well as on pressure systems, water heaters and water softeners. They will help you get the most satisfaction out of your installation.

Ideas — And How They Get Around!

by Elizabeth Loosley

Ideas aren't parcels that can be shipped out by freight or truck. But, nevertheless, ideas do get around. Here's how it happens.

Mrs. Smith, in the country, after a Farm Forum discussion, writes to the Information Centre, Adult Education Service, Macdonald College:

"I am hoping you can supply information on these two problems. First, what can you tell me about farm wood lots that are fenced off from pasture and cattle, to allow young trees to mature for wood. Along simple reforestation ideas or lines. Is this done only in Ontario? Is such land tax free to encourage wood growth or what is it done for?

Secondly, Crown lands in Quebec leased for wood cutting, timber and pulp are rented for what figure? Is it by acre or cord of wood? Are all moneys from such land used for educational purposes or what proportion is used?

These questions are from Farm Forum talks, among ourselves, and we wanted to know the answers".

The Secretary of the Information Centre, who knows about wood lots only because she likes to walk through them, asks the Farm Forum Secretary right away if he knows the answers. For once, he doesn't either, but suggests there is a McGill professor in charge of the

College experimental wood plot. The Professor is the Macdonald Professor of Botany, at McGill. The Secretary of the Information Centre sends him a copy of Mr. Smith's letter, with a covering letter of her own, explaining how the request was received. A day later she received a telephone call from the busy professor in Montreal, who had taken the time and trouble to get further information on several points. The Professor sent on Mrs. Smith's letter to an associate, who sent it on to an official of the Canadian International Paper Company. The official sent a detailed answer to all Mrs. Smith's questions; one copy of his letter went to the McGill professor, one to the Information Centre.

At the Centre, the Secretary gathered together all the correspondence, including Mr. Smith's original letter, and filed it away for the future. The official of the paper company had recommended three pamphlets, two of which the Information Centre did not have. The Secretary wrote away for the two publications, so that her information on this question would be complete.

And that's the end of this particular story. In some ways, it's a little like a detective novel. To see ideas weaving back and forth, between the technical experts and the people who can make practical use of this knowledge can be more fascinating, just about, than any other kind of job. At least, the Information Centre thinks so!

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Hitting the High Beef Prices

How top grade beef is raised cheaply and with little labour or equipment at Macdonald College. Professor Hamilton gives some practical suggestions on making use of home-grown roughage and grain, in a program based on good pasture.

by L. H. Hamilton

THE keen demand for well-finished beef cattle has created new interest in cattle feeding. Of course, many farmers have long been raising beef calves, or even buying them, to make profitable use of roughage and grain grown on the farm. But the prevailing prices have put a keener edge on this interest in beef, and we have had quite a lot of questions on how to produce the quality and finish that will top the market.

Luckily, we have this information right on tap. Macdonald College has been carrying on cattle feeding experiments for several years. The purpose of our beef cattle work is to discover what it costs, in terms of feed, to develop and feed cattle for market. Our plan of operations could be duplicated on any farm . . . using the herd we had, to produce all our steers and heifers for feeding. And we planned to keep going until 1,000 head had been tested.

In these tests every effort is made to keep the costs down. An old barn is used for housing the herd. The cows all run loose and the door, which is always open, allows them to move in and out at will during the housing period. They are given no grain, but each cow eats an average of two tons of hay per season. They can take all the salt they want, and can always get water from a trough which is kept from freezing by an electric heater provided with a thermostat. Apart from this, straw is required for bedding, and occasionally when ensilage is abundant some is fed about calving time.

This management of the cows has given good results so far. The cows lose some flesh, but come through the winter in quite thrifty condition. The labour involved in looking after 20 cows during this period is not more than an hour a day. The manure is handled after the cows have gone to pasture, by driving a manure spreader into the yard and the barn itself.

The cows are bred to calve in early April, as far as possible, but, of course, some calve in May, and occasionally a calf isn't born till June. Breeding for April calves helps to cut down on feed costs. The cows give birth to their calves in the yard, and have enough milk to carry them till they go to pasture. By that time the calves are big enough to take care of the extra milk flow stimulated by the new grass.



Angus cow with Shorthorn-sired calves.

The cows and calves are turned out on grass just as soon as it's ready for them, because that's where the cheapest gains are made. Good pasture fattens the cows, provides plenty of milk for the calves, and produces rapid growth. This is a very important end of the beef business. Cattle must have plenty of good roughage and pasture to live and grow fat. And when on pasture they need plenty of water, salt and shade.

After the middle of June the bull is turned in with the herd, and the cows are pasture-mated. No special attention is necessary under ordinary circumstances.

About the middle of October a creep is arranged so that the calves may get used to eating grain. They'll eat only small amounts of grain if the pasture is still good, but if they start to eat at this time it helps in weaning them without a setback, and makes them easier to handle.

Weaning is usually done about the third week of November. At this time the cows are placed in their winter quarters and the calves go into their barn. The calves are taken away from the cows . . . and that's all there is to it. The cows aren't stripped, neither are the calves allowed to nurse once a day for a while, as is often done elsewhere. This saves a lot of time and trouble, and we've never had any ill effects.

Feeding Calf in First Winter

There's a lot of difference in opinion about how calves should be fed during the first winter. Some people prefer to winter them very cheaply, others feed quite heavily—perhaps too much. We plan to have the calves gain about one pound a day. Of course, some calves do particularly well, and make better gains than this. The feed cost of wintering these calves, which, by the way,

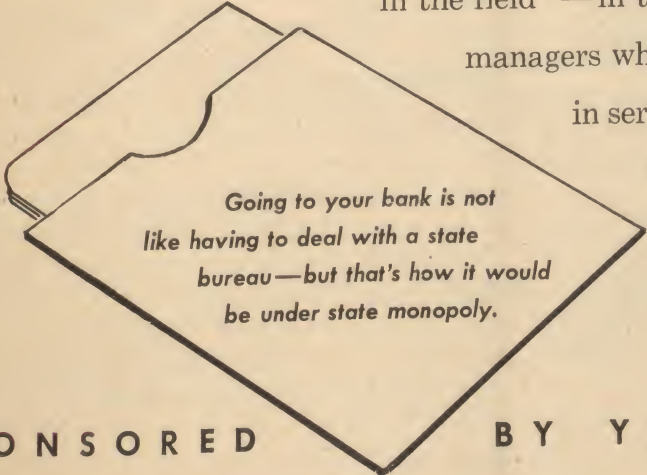


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averaged 440 pounds at weaning, has been as follows: Meal 760 pounds, silage 1353 pounds and hay 1121 pounds. There's been some variation in the figures from year to year, but they represent the average of three year's work.

Calves that gain one pound a day during the winter are in fairly good condition on going to pasture the next spring. To hold this condition it's necessary to avoid turning them out too early . . . before the grass has some substance. If they're turned out before the grass is ready they'll lose considerable weight; but if they're kept in until the grass is in good condition they'll hold their gains, and go right on growing and fattening without any interruption.

Sold Right Off Grass

If the pasture continues good throughout the summer these cattle will reach good market condition before it's necessary to stable them. Under some circumstances these cattle can be marketed right off the grass . . . and the costs apart from grass and roughage are very small, indeed.

At Macdonald College it's been our practice to bring these cattle to the barn for a short feeding period. They're fed to produce the desired finish at about 1,000 pounds live weight, when delivered at Montreal. Of

course, what I mention as the "desired finish" means Red Brand beef. The feed cost for this fattening period during the past three years has been: Grain 808 pounds, ensilage 1252 pounds, and hay 855 pounds.

The total cost of producing each of these 1,000 pound steers and heifers, in terms of what we've actually fed them, has been: Grain 1536 pounds, silage 2605 pounds and hay 1977 pounds. Comparing these costs and gains with those on many farms, this system seems to have a pretty fair edge.

The meal mixture we use for finishing these cattle isn't at all complicated—just 400 pounds of ground oats and 500 pounds of barley, plus 100 pounds of linseed oil meal.

Of course, the cattle used in this experiment are good beef stock. The cows are good type grades, but they're mated to a purebred bull. Stock of mongrel or run-down breeding couldn't be expected either to produce as cheap gains or to grade as well as these cattle do. In fact, there's no sense in a farmer trying to raise cattle if they're not built to do a good job of beef production. Using the best grade of gasoline or oil won't make an old jalopy run like a good new car; and good feed is wasted on poor cattle. So, if you're thinking of putting cattle on feed, get good ones, and they'll more than repay the extra cost.

Dairy Herd Improvement Tackled

A new dairy herd improvement policy is now in operation in Ontario, under the jurisdiction of the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture. This new policy is based on a systematic adoption of cow testing by co-operating groups.

In announcing this new policy, the Minister stresses the fact that successful dairying depends on the ability of the farmer to apply the basic principles of breeding, feeding and weeding, and that before these principles can be translated, into action, the dairyman must have definite knowledge regarding the milk production of each cow in his herd. Without this information he is forced to resort to guesswork when choosing those animals that should be retained and those that should be weeded out of the herd. For this reason, the new dairy herd improvement policy is based on a system of cow testing, both for individual animals and herds, and it is to be carried out through Dairy Herd Improvement Associations to be formed throughout the province. The regulations governing this new policy, in brief, are as follows:

The Dairy Herd Improvement Policy shall be applicable in any area of the Province of Ontario where a dairy herd improvement association is organized and approved by the Live Stock Commissioner. The association shall consist of not less than 30 and not more than 36 members. It is not required that all members reside in the same county, and there shall be no limit to the number of

associations in a county. Members shall be restricted to owners of grade or mixed herds, who own at least ten cows, and if a herd contains more than 30 cows, the owner will be required to enter two herds and pay two membership fees. All herds are required to be tested for T.B. by the Dominion Government, and a pure bred sire must be used.

The Ontario Live Stock Branch undertakes to provide a supervisor for each dairy herd improvement association, and he shall visit each member eight times a year, without advance notice, and as far as possible at intervals of six weeks.

Each member is required to own an approved set of dairy scales, and to weigh and record the weight of each milking on sheets supplied for the purpose. These sheets must be sent to the Live Stock Commissioner within five days of the end of each month. Each cow in the herd, except those maintained for nursing calves, must be placed on test.

The owner is required to provide board and lodging for the supervisor while visiting the farm, and to provide transportation to the next farm. He must also co-operate with the supervisor in obtaining data relative to the cost of producing milk in his own herd, to maintain records relative to the breeding and calving dates of each cow in the herd. Each member is required to pay a membership fee of \$10.00.

Grasshopper Control

by F. O. Morrison

The best way to protect gardens or crops from grasshoppers is to destroy the many young ones we now see in adjacent headlands and fields. Good control of hoppers on any green field or garden crop can be obtained by using sprays or dusts of chlordane or toxaphene. Lettuce and other green crops the tops of which are to be eaten should not be treated if they are to be used within a month. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of chlordane or 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of toxaphene per acre, spraying it on in as little water as your equipment will apply over that area. The amounts given refer to actual chemical. Thus you would use 2 to 3 lbs. of a 25% chlordane powder. Spray on calm days that are not too hot. Wettable powders are the simplest to use but may plug some low pressure sprayers which handle emulsions easily. When dusts are used the dosages should be increased by one half as much again. Remember, of course, that these materials are all toxic to man and animals. They should not be left in piles, stored carelessly, nor should freshly sprayed crops be fed or pastured.

Sprays are practically useless on dry bare ground. Under such conditions make up a bait of; bran 25 lbs., chlordane $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., and water about $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. Spread this very thinly and evenly over the ground in the morning before ten o'clock. This amount should bait from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Dairymen and DDT

Though DDT is no longer recommended in the United States for use in dairy barns or on dairy cattle **no ban has yet been placed on its use in Canada.** In most areas it gives as good fly control as ever. Only wettable powders or dry dusts should be used. Do not use oil solutions, especially on animals. Do not get any DDT spray or dust into drinking fountains, feed boxes, pails or feed. It is poisonous if taken internally and if eaten by cattle is known to turn up in the milk. Wash the udders of cows after spraying and before milking. It is also probably best to spray the animals outside.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
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World Farm Leaders Feted in Quebec

FARM leaders from 17 countries, representing every continent except South America, were entertained in Quebec en route to the conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers at Guelph, Ont.

Some of the visitors arrived by rail from the Maritimes, where they had toured Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Some arrived on the Empress of Canada from Great Britain. Others arrived by plane from many points. But all breathed faster as they got their first glimpse of the New World's only walled city.

They were met by the representatives of organized farmers in Quebec—La Coopérative Fédérée de Québec, L'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs and the Farm Forums of Quebec—and ensconced in the Chateau Frontenac—the replica of a Norman castle that stands guard over the St. Lawrence from its perch high on the cliff.

After a tour that included historic points in Quebec City, the provincial parliament buildings, the Lumberjack's House, operated by the U.C.C., the Cooperative Federee packing plant in Quebec West, Montmorency Falls and the Island of Orleans, the guests were entertained by the Province of Quebec at a banquet followed by films and folk songs. Dr. Georges Maheux, Director of Research and Information, was master of ceremonies.

The visitors were welcomed by the Quebec Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Laurent Barre. He said that although this province might seem young to delegates from the older countries of the world, it had 300 years' history behind it, and the people of Quebec were deeply



The group enters the abattoir of the Cooperative Federee at Princeville.

steeped in a tradition of their own—a tradition based on their deep love of the soil.

Hon. Onesime Gagnon, Provincial Treasurer, said that promotion of agriculture had always been the cornerstone of agricultural policy in Quebec. Over 300 years ago Louis Hebert had been the first farmer in the province; now North America had over 5,000,000 descendants of the French settlers. He pointed out that there were 800,000 rural people in Quebec, many of whom spent the winters in lumber camps. One of each three newspapers in the world were, he said, printed on paper produced from Quebec trees. And in 1948 the province had \$428,000,000 worth of agricultural production.

The delegate from France, Mr. Forget, expressed his great pleasure at finding himself among people who spoke his own language and shared his own traditions. Mr. Forget's clear accent was that of his native Anjou—an accent very like that of French Canada.

J. A. Marion, president of L'Union Catholique des Cultivateurs, said it was a good thing to have farmers from all over the world gathered together to discuss their problems without any right of veto. The IFAP, he said, had a big advantage over other international organizations, in that its members had a very real bond—they were all close to the soil.

Henri C. Bois, manager of the Cooperative Federee, described co-operative organization in Quebec, with 45,000 farmers in 465 local groups belonging to the central organization. It operates 13 places of business including two abattoirs, two poultry dressing plants, three centres for receiving and grading eggs, four feed mixing plants, one livestock sales agency, one grain elevator, two stations for receiving slaughtered stock,



New Zealand, Norway, Belgium and Sweden are represented in this group.

one butter and cheese box plant, as well as a number of cold storages, warehouses for farm products and for goods required in farm operations. This is, of course, in addition to the plants owned by locals.

The local co-operatives include 275 butter and cheese factories, five seed producing co-operatives, 25 for grading and selling potatoes, 50 egg-candling stations, 100 feed mixing plants, 12 flax plants, two tobacco plants, 150 livestock producers' groups and over 300 co-operatives distributing farm implements and other goods needed for production.

The next morning the delegates—three busloads of them—left on a tour which took them to the Maple Sugar Producers' Co-operative at Plessisville, the Co-operative Federee abattoir at Princeville, and through Sherbrooke to arrive at Granby for lunch as the guests of the Quebec Government.

They were welcomed to Granby by the Mayor, who described the growth and promise of the city. The main speaker was the Quebec Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Laurent Barre who pointed out that the people around Granby, about half French and half English in descent, had got together to develop one of the largest and most successful co-operatives in Canada. This co-operative turns out milk powder, butter and balanced feeds, and also has a hatchery, egg grading station and consumers' store.

After a trip through the Granby co-operatives the group moved on to St. Hyacinthe, to see the dairy school, veterinary college and artificial insemination

station maintained by the province. From there they went to the provincial beet sugar plant at St. Hilaire, and on to Montreal.

When the visitors entrained for Ottawa they still had almost as much of their precious, rationed money as they had when they arrived in Quebec. Their hotel rooms had been paid for by the Cooperative Federee and the U.C.C., meals and transportation had been supplied by the provincial government, and the final dinner at the C.N.R. station in Montreal was supplied with the compliments of the U.C.C.



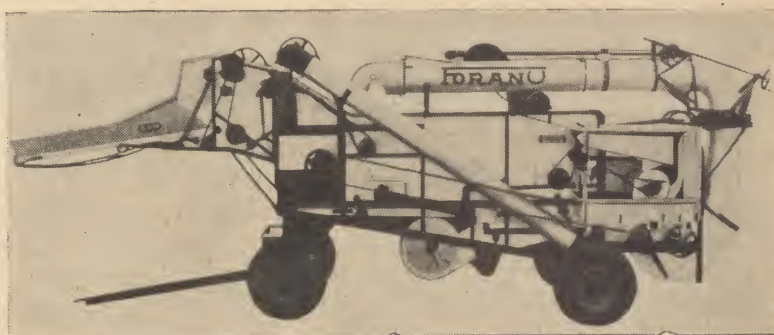
The Chinese and Indian delegates pose for a photo. The Indian second from right represents 10 million cottage weavers in India.

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Inspiring Talks Heard at Forum Meet

Delegates from all across Canada made plans for next season's activities at the National Farm Radio Forum conference at Macdonald College.

THE ninth annual conference of National Farm Radio Forum, held at Macdonald College, accomplished a great deal in a short time. A masterpiece of organization and procedure, no time was wasted during the sessions, differences of opinion were discussed and settled in a civilized manner, and everyone followed the proceedings with the close attention born of keen interest.

The conference was officially opened by Ralph Staples, retiring president of the national board. He warned that we must pay more attention to fitting ourselves for life in a quickly changing world. On the eve of atomic power we still have a fear of the unfamiliar—a fear that belonged back in the middle ages. For this fear we must substitute an eagerness to investigate the possibilities for improving our lot. This could be accomplished through education along social and economical lines.

"The frontiers of the future are the frontiers of the human mind," said Mr. Staples. We have the resources and the technology to build a great country and show the way to the rest of the world, if we can only develop a way to make full use of our assets for the good of the people as a whole. And he contended that co-operation was the key to this higher type of civilization.

Rapid forum growth and activity in the last year were reported by Jos. Galway, national secretary. The biggest single night in the history of Farm Forum was January 10, 1949, when 1195 groups met to discuss "A Matter of Policy." The most popular broadcast of the season, from a survey of forum opinion, was "Your Father's Farm," and the poorest discussion arose from "Let's Go to the Movies."

Some 78 different kinds of action projects had been undertaken during the year by over 500 forums. Seventy percent considered that apart from action projects, improvement in community life had been the forum's greatest contribution to rural Canada; while 39 percent considered their educational value of prime importance.

The reports of the provincial secretaries showed increased membership in all provinces but Alberta and British Columbia; and a record number of reports was received from every province but B.C. The provincial secretaries also had many suggestions for the improvement of organization and services. The Maritime delegates wanted their broadcast hour moved forward to 8:30 Atlantic Standard Time. And Fergus Mutrie, supervisor of farm broadcasts for the CBC promised that if at all possible this change would be made; but he warned



The national executive takes time out

that it would not be possible to carry the program over so many stations if the hour were changed.

Prince Edward Island proposed that one broadcast out of each four be regional instead of national. Other Maritime delegates opposed this move. They believed that regional broadcasts were the business of the local forums, and should supplement the national program, relating it to local conditions. Charles Douglas of Nova Scotia described the programs being carried by four local stations in his province. But he said there was a feeling that if all the effort used in staging these broadcasts were put into organizing more forums, the results would be better.

"Training Farm Youth for Future Leadership" headed a list of topics suggested by forum groups in Canada for the broadcasts on next season's National Farm Radio Forum. This was announced by Miss Ruth I. McKenzie, editor of the Farm Forum Guide and National Director of Research. The second most popular topic was "Do the Aims of Farmers and Industrial Workers Conflict?" Others favoured by local forums, and included in the tentative program, include parity prices, nutrition, soil conservation, education, rural recreation and tariffs.

An appeal for greater support of the farm forum movement by federations of agriculture was made by Dr. E. A. Corbett, director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education. He said that although the top officials of the federation were strong forum supporters, some other federation leaders were only luke-warm.

"If the Canadian Federation of Agriculture as a whole would get behind the National Farm Radio Forum it could easily be made the strongest educational force in the country," said Dr. Corbett.

Speaking at the Friday evening banquet, John Fisher, roving reporter for the CBC, pointed out the many

opportunities open to Canadians in developing this country, of which only the southern fringe had been tapped.

"There are now 5,000,000 people of Canadian origin in the United States," said Mr. Fisher. "But if we really set to work to develop our resources there will be twice that many Americans in Canada within 10 years."

He referred to the enormous coal deposits of Nova Scotia, to the possibility of cutting shipping costs and time by opening a canal at Chignecto, to the great mineral and timber resources of northern Canada from Labrador to the Rockies, to the oil wealth of the still undefined western field and the great possibilities of British Columbia. Canadians, he said, had American technology, along with their tradition from Great Britain and France, and the combination should add up to a great people, if everyone would work for progress.

The possibilities of folk schools were discussed by Graham Topshee, director of adult education for Nova Scotia. There they were regarded as an experience for young people in living and working together, so they can learn to discuss things with others, to take responsibilities and to carry on projects when they go home.



Jos. Galway, National Secretary, poses with five provincial secretaries.

Dr. Coady said that the U.S.A., with over half of its farmers now share-croppers, had gone back to feudalism more than any other country outside of Asia. He warned that Canada might share this fate if its people did not take quick action to avoid it, through realistic education.

We should not only want to build the greatest civilization of all time, but to build it enduringly—a perpetual crescendo of life," said Dr. Coady. "We should be as broad as Canada, as hardy as the north wind, as vigorous as the Atlantic."

First, he said, we would have to apply to life the results of science and technology, so that people would have time to live like human beings, instead of spending all their time grubbing for their daily bread. We would have to provide the kind of society that would release

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people's energies and give them time for creative living.

The solution of the world's problem, he said, was to improve the quality of its human beings in intelligence, character, alertness and imagination. That could be done only through ideas, and was the business of education—particularly adult education.

People must be organized in the best way possible for learning, he continued, so they would have a chance to investigate their possibilities in life. He believed that radio was the greatest instrument of mass education—particularly when used with small discussion groups.

Organization was needed, to get people together to discuss their problems, and to work out solutions. And even when the blueprints had been drawn up, courage was needed to go ahead with the job of building a finer world against the opposition of special interests.

Farm forum secretaries had two special sessions where they studied methods of improving their operations. John Bingham of the Sun Life Assurance Company, led a discussion on efficient office procedure; and J. S. Cram, farm editor of the Macdonald College Journal, led a discussion and workshop on provincial and local publicity.

Mr. Topshee listed seven points that he considered essential for the success of a folk school. The leaders must be inspired with the spirit of brotherhood, the discussion group method must be used, there must be residential group life, stress must be on the fundamental needs of the cultural and recreational side of life, there must be a sound philosophy of rural life, there must be a minimum age limit of 20, and the group must include not less than 20 and not more than 30 people, divided about equally between men and women.

Over a hundred farm forum secretaries from a radius of 200 miles came from points on Quebec and Eastern Ontario for the final session, when the chief speaker was Dr. M. M. Coady, president of the Canadian Association for Adult Education and director of extension at St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.

O. J. W. Shugg, chairman of the national executive of National Farm Radio Forum presided at the first two sessions; Dr. W. H. Brittain, vice-principal of Macdonald College, was chairman at the evening banquet; and R. L. Stutt, a member of the national board, was chairman of the conference on Saturday.



The new chairman O. J. W. Shugg, talks over plans with his predecessor, Ralph Staples.

St. Raymond Improves Its Soil

The problem of sand is being tackled in realistic fashion by the farmers of St. Raymond, with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture. A committee formed recently, composed of representatives of all the agricultural societies, has decided to embark on a vast campaign to add clay to the light soils of the region, to improve their physical characteristics so that better crops can be grown.

This is not the first time an attempt has been made to improve this soil. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Jean Charles Magnan, then county agronomer for Portneuf, organized a similar campaign, with the result that a considerable improvement was made. Mr. Magnan was present at the meeting which decided to make a new start on this work, as the effects of the efforts of a quarter of a century ago have pretty well disappeared.

The Minister of Agriculture has offered to match, dollar for dollar, whatever the individual farmers are willing to spend, up to a total of \$5,000. The actual grant will be made at the rate of \$20 per acre, provided the farmer spends an equal amount.

It is emphasized that the adding of clay to the soil is not a fertilizing scheme, but is simply to make a change in the consistency of the soil. St. Raymond is fortunate in having a good supply of clay close to the sandy soils, so the problem of getting the material at a reasonable cost is not a difficult one.

Coop. Federee Reports \$47,0000,00 Business

Henri C. Bois chosen President

During the year 1948, La Cooperative Federee de Quebec enjoyed a record turnover of \$47,382,832, an increase of \$5,000,000 over the 1947 figures, according to reports presented at the recent annual meeting of the organization. Delegates from all sections of Quebec were informed of the continued progress which has enabled the Federee to quadruple its business volume since 1939. This success has been achieved while the society has striven "to assure a fair and reasonable relation between produce prices and the cost of farm supplies."

The retiring President, M. Pinsonneault, announced that the Federee had helped to establish two new co-op. enterprises in Montreal, a bag factory and a flour mill. The former will be owned and operated by Interprovincial Cooperatives Ltd.

Two new staff appointments were reported as follows: M. Reynold Ferron, as Treasurer, and M. Leo Filion, as Education Director. M. Filion was formerly Secretary of Le Conseil Supérieur de la Coopération.

Following the election of fifteen district directors, M. Henri C. Bois was chosen President for the ensuing year. M. Bois, who is General Manager of the Federee, also served as a member of the Royal Commission on Prices, established by the Federal Government during 1948.

MARKET COMMENTS

The season has been earlier than usual. The early spring and the open fall of last year established a record for a short winter feeding season. Grazing was earlier than usual by a couple of weeks. There was a fly in the ointment—the lack of rain. Rainfall from April 1 to May 9 was 30 percent of normal in Saskatchewan, 40 percent in Alberta and 46 percent in Manitoba.

The estimated wheat acreage in Canada for 1949 is almost three million acres above the area of last year. Most of this increase is at the expense of the flax area which is expected to be down by almost one and a half million acres and the rye area which is down about 900,000 acres. Both barley and oat acreage are down each around 400,000 acres. The total of these five crops shows an intended reduction of 400,000 acres from last year.

Government holdings of butter on May 1 amounted to 2,500,000 pounds. Some expect that this figure may reach 50,000,000 by the end of the storage season.

Hog marketings in early May were approaching the number coming forward in the corresponding weeks of last year. To April 30 the number marketed was 600,000 down from the number for the corresponding period of 1948.

Trend of Prices

	1948 May \$	1949 April \$	1949 May \$
LIVESTOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.	16.55	21.00	21.50
Cows, good, per cwt.	12.95	16.00	16.63
Cows, common, per cwt.	9.15	13.00	15.50 (1)
Canners and cutters, per cwt.	7.35	11.50	11.50
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	18.60	24.80	23.50
Veal, common, per cwt.	15.45	16.85	19.25
Lambs, good and choice, per cwt.	13.75	15.00 (2)	15.00 (2)
Bacon hogs, dressed B1, per cwt.	28.60	29.60	29.60
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.67	0.58	0.58
Cheese, per lb.	0.35	0.33	0.31
Eggs, grade A, large, per dozen	0.43	0.46	0.47
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus, per lb.	0.32	0.39	0.40
Chickens, dressed, Milk-fed A, per lb.	0.44	0.58	0.58
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, B.C. McIntosh, per box	—	4.00-4.50	—
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per 75 lb. bag.	2.55-2.75	1.15-1.25	1.10-1.20
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	53.75	56.50-58.50	56.50-58.50
Barley meal, per ton	61.50-64.50	59.25-61.50	59.25-61.50
Oat chop, per ton	66.50-67.50	56.20-61.50	56.20-61.50
Oil Meal	70.00	79.00	79.00

Corn Borers On The Wane

The fight against corn borer in this province goes on with undiminished vigour; thanks to the concerted efforts of producers, the municipal councils and the Department of Agriculture scientists.

In 1940, corn borer infection was estimated at 50.8% in Quebec. In 1943, it had been reduced to 20.7%, in 1947 to 17.1%, and last fall, the average of infection was only 7.8%. With these splendid results achieved, continued vigilance should be able to keep this pest under control.

From Butter to Cheese

The latest available figures show that there is a very marked swing toward cheese production and away from butter production in the Province of Quebec. During the month of April, cheese production was very nearly twice what it was for the same month last year, which means that a good many factories are giving up butter making and are turning to cheese instead.

Raoul Camirand, chief of the dairy service, is none too happy about the situation. "It may well happen," he says, "that in the race to get into cheese making, the quality of our product, so carefully built up over the years, may suffer. And, in view of our overseas contracts, any falling-off in quality may have very serious results. Also, milk for cheese making requires special handling which all farmers are not in a position to give it.

"There must be a reasonable balance between butter and cheese making," continues Mr. Camirand. "It seems quite in order for those sections of the province which have always specialized in cheese making to increase production, but if every district jumps into cheese making without adequate preparation, there is grave danger that the quality of Quebec cheese, and the reputation of the province for its dairy products, may be seriously damaged."

Quebec Overseas

A group of Canadian agriculturists, including representatives from the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, left in May for a trip to England, at the invitation of Mr. Tom Williams, British Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Pierre Labrecque, Chief of the Livestock Service at Quebec, is a member of the party, representing the Provincial Government in particular and all French-Canadian farmers in general.

This is primarily a study trip, and will take some two months. The group will be given a chance to see British agricultural methods and get a broad picture of conditions in the old country. Accompanied by officials of the British Ministry, our delegates expect to visit England, Scotland and Northern Ireland, where they will see at first hand the progress that has been made since the war, and pick up pointers that may prove of value to Canadian farmers.

Mr. Labrecque hopes to be able to include Belgium and France in his tour, and should have some interesting talks to give on his return to Canada this summer.

Minister of Agriculture and Deputy Honoured

At the colourful convocation of the University of Montreal held on June 3rd, honorary degrees were conferred on the Hon. Laurent Barre, Minister of Agriculture in the Provincial Cabinet, and on Deputy-Minister Jules Simard.

In presenting Mr. Barre for his degree of Doctor of the University, Mgr. Olivier Maurault, Rector of the University, paid tribute to his contributions to agriculture in the Province of Quebec, by his work as Minister of Agriculture, and by his efforts in promoting co-operative organizations during the years before he became Minister, mentioning particularly his success in the organizing of the U.C.C. He has a special word of congratulation for Mr. Barre for having gone through with the re-organization of the Veterinary College, long affiliated with the University of Montreal.

Mr. Jules Simard received the honorary degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, but was unfortunately unable to be present to receive his degree in person.

Blueberry Prices Are Coming Down

It will soon be blueberry time in Quebec, but prospects for the sale of this delicious product are not as bright as they were in former years. The American market, which is accustomed to take a large proportion of the crop, is beginning to feel that the prices that have been asked in former years are too high to pay this season, especially since other fruits are in good supply and may be bought more cheaply. American buyers feel that the blueberry crop, which requires no other labour than that required for picking, should not cost so much more, proportionately, than other fruits which cost the producer more money and more risk to produce.

Since the American market ordinarily takes more than two-thirds of our total production of blueberries, the Department is passing this word along to anyone who is interested. It would be a pity to lose this profitable market by a short-sighted policy of over-charging.

A survey to determine the quality of seed being used by some of our Quebec farmers has been organized by a group including county agronomes, members of the Federal Plant Products Division, and the Provincial Agronomy and Plant Protection Services. The survey is being carried out in 35 parishes in the counties of Bellechasse, Montmagny, l'Islet, Kamouraska and Riviere-du-Loup.

From each parish, about 20 samples of seed will be taken and sent to the Federal laboratory in Montreal for analysis. A second analysis, to be made later, will determine the presence or absence of disease in the seed. Finally, seed from each sample will be sown and the

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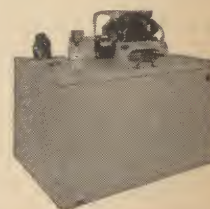
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resulting harvest will be examined and compared with that of seed from a supply known to be good.

Members of the Provincial Extension Service, the agronomes, will meet on June 29 and 30 for a round-table discussion of their profession, their problems and how to solve them, and to lay plans for making their service to Quebec farmers still more effective.

The importance of the agronomer to farming in Quebec cannot be over-emphasized, and this meeting serves to prove that these men are interested in providing the best possible service to agriculture.

Up to the middle of May, the latest date for which we have figures, 2,236 farmers in the area supplying the Quebec Sugar Refinery at St Hilaire had signed contracts to sow 6,892 acres of beets this year. This is a notable increase over the figure at the same date last year, which was 3,900 acres. It is confidently expected that the total acreage planted to this crop this summer will be over 7,000 acres.

With reasonable growing conditions, a harvest of at least 60,000 tons should be possible.

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

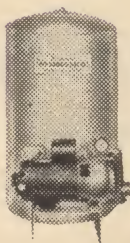
We have had wonderful luck on the grading of our last two shipments of hogs with 100% A's in both lots. Also in one lot was the first A we ever had at the maximum weight of 170 lbs. on the rail for that grade. The whole shipment was fairly well up to weight as they averaged 162 lbs. To get them just right means weighing and making extra shipments which is the proper way to do. However, there are two difficulties. One is that the truckers do not like to get only a few at a time and the other is that the price is again jumping around so that one often does not get what one should for the extra bother of having the hogs the right weight. By keeping a 190 lb. hog on for two weeks we could make about \$2 over cost of feed and pay 25¢ extra for shipping a small lot. But if the price drops a cent per lb. we get only 43¢. On the other hand if we ship at 160 lbs. on the rail for 30¢ we get \$51.50 including bonus for an A hog. Yet if we hold two more weeks we can ship a B-1 hog at 180 lbs. Suppose the price has gone up a cent and we can take the cut for B-1, get only a dollar bonus and make \$2 over extra feed cost for sending in an off-weight hog. Still they give the farmer all the blame for shipping the wrong weights! While we are on the subject of price fluctuations, what sense is there in hog prices dropping at the present time? We cannot nearly fill the bacon contract with Britain, domestic demand is good, feed prices have advanced yet hogs go down. Sounds fishy, eh?

For the first time we have been trying feeding grass silage to the cattle twice per day. We rather hesitated to do it in spite of the fact that it is recommended because it might drop production. However we had the silage as we put in all the silo would hold last summer to save space in the hay-mow. Then the lighter hay crop left so much space in the mows that we needed the extra silage to make barn-feeding meet the pasture season. Part of the hesitation was due to the fact

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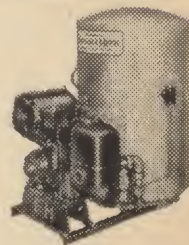


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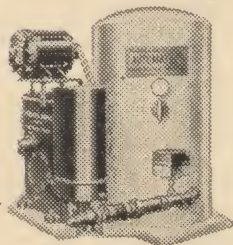
F-M SHALLOW WELL SYSTEMS

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F-M DEEP WELL SYSTEMS

Piston type — for lifts of 22' or more. This pump divides the load on the piston rod by lifting water on the upstroke and forcing it into the tank on the downstroke. Other features are: no stuffing box; self-oiling; pressure tank service; V-Belt drive. In three sizes: 5", 8" and 10", and capacities delivering from 190 to 1,600 gallons per hour to depths of 600 feet.



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that the quality of the silage was not too good, due, we believe, to the fact that it was not cut fine enough and cut too late because of the repairs on the silo. As we have been told, "there is nothing miraculous about a silo, what comes out of it is no better than what goes into it". In spite of this drawback, we were quite pleased with the extra feeding and shall not again be fearful of trying it. Indeed we can easily imagine welcoming the opportunity for we have seen too much of the weather which turns good hay into something to dry cows off with. Such weather would be less damaging to a silo-filling project. Indeed a little of it might even improve the silage for ideal hay weather is not so good for filling silo unless it is really early in the season.

When we couldn't get a machine to saw our wood on time, Ivan and I worked energetically putting in some logs for lumber to build a tool-shed. Now we have about decided to try to get along by using the shed at the other house we acquired with our extra land for the purpose. With labour, nails and roofing all so high it seems a bad time to do any avoidable building. Besides we may need to do some re-arranging in the stable to hold the increased stock which should go with our increased acreage. This might necessitate putting the manure outside for a time but the capacity of our present shed is not enough to make much difference. We top-dress the first part of the winter and then haul out in piles for top-dressing the next fall so much of the manure is piled outside anyway. We do try to be fussy about the location and shape of our piles to minimize waste.

It is funny how one's opinion of the most important job to do first seems to change with the season when you haven't time to do them all right on time. When I was boiling sap with wood that was a little damp from getting in the shed too late, it seemed as if we would surely replace the wood in the shed before we commenced the work on the land. But as soon as it got so we could do anything on the land that seemed more important. We

must have the crops as good as possible anyway. This year the wood should not need so much drying being all slab wood and thus partly split. Last year it was large round poplar, not split until fall. Anyone with experience with poplar knows that it must be split in order to dry out. If we had not tried to take so much advantage of the opportunity to get slabwood, we might have our other work in better shape. It seemed such a good chance that we got two years' supply for the sugar camp which made a lot of sawing. But it should lighten next winter's work and saw bill.

What are we going to do about all the men who are buying farms and stripping them of the timber? Some-

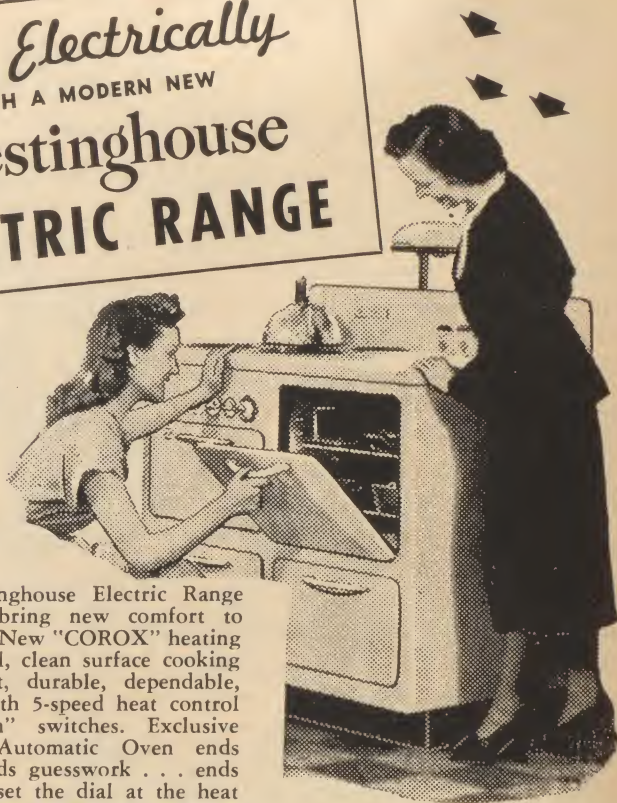
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thing has to be done for our part of the province is certainly not the only part where it is happening. That should be a good job for Farm Forum to decide what should be done and then take steps to get it done.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

The Month With the W.I.

Contributions to the Y.W.C.A. Building Campaign were again a feature of the reports this month. \$5 and \$10 donations are mentioned frequently as straight donations from the treasury, while those branches that conducted a canvass in their district, made a most creditable showing, \$80 in Scotstown and \$135 in Howick being two of the largest reported. Latest figures released by Mrs. Harvey show approximately \$960 has been raised for this fund to date.

School fair plans are already under way with the distribution of seeds mentioned by many branches. Reports would indicate a larger number than usual are undertaking the project this year. And notice how often you will see items on new members enrolling. Looks promising for that 3,000 mark we hope to reach this year.

Argenteuil: At Arundel a member of their executive gave a prize for the best poster made to advertise the W.I. meetings—good practice in publicity. Grades IX and X held a debate at the last meeting, with the community coming in to hear it. Brownsburg heard a talk by Mr. P. Valois of Lachute entitled "Are you a Mouse or a Woman?" which emphasized the part women can play in combating communism. Three new members enrolled and plans made for their coming anniversary. Frontier members took part in a dialogue "Publicity for the Department of Work", which was written by their Publicity convenor, Mrs. Graham. Current items were also given by the other convenors. Members at Jerusalem-Bethany answered a questionnaire on household problems and enjoyed a demonstration on smocking given by a member, Mrs. Todd. Lachute welcomed a new member. "Gardening" was the subject of a talk by Mr. Templeton, teacher of Agriculture at the High School. Morin Heights asked the question "What three things do you look for first in the newspapers?" Want to hear the answers? These were women, remember. Birth, Marriage and Death notices, Social Columns, and Women's Page.

An address by Mrs. Seale and guessing contests concluded the programme. Pioneer reports a demonstration given by a member on a "Darn-Easy". "Like a miniature loom," the convenor adds, "it weaves in the hole". Family Heirlooms was the topic of a talk by the Home Economics convenor and a quilt is being made for the Lachute fair. Upper Lachute and East End had a talk by their convenor of Agriculture on care of small fruits and gladioli.

Bonaventure: New Carlisle answered their rollcall with articles of food to be used in their Parcel. Port Daniel

sent books to a boy in England and are asking for a name of an European child for adoption. A demonstration on Dry Cleaning was given by the Home Economics convenor Mrs. McPherson, and a contest on something new from something old was won by Mrs. Mortimer. The branch is working for school consolidation in their district. Restigouche held a busy meeting of routine business and Shigawake had a dance to aid general funds.

Brome: South Bolton sponsored a box social and is also augmenting funds by talent money, each member being responsible for \$1.50. A chicken dinner was served at their last meeting when the school children were guests. Sutton is installing a clock in their Town Hall. Cards were sent to sick members bearing the signature of those present.

"The Country Woman's Day"

Not tired of hearing about it, I hope? You have been reminded of this many times, but we are still hoping many more of you will feel you would like to write down the story of a day of your life as a farm woman of Quebec. So here, once again, is a brief summary of the facts you should keep in mind if you are entering, and we hope you are, this essay contest sponsored by the A.C.W.W., which bears the above title, "A Country Woman's Day."

This contest is being held in every constituent society of the A.C.W.W., in our case, of course, the Q.W.I. Try to make your story "chatty", giving the low spots as well as the high. Remember you are trying to paint a vivid picture that will reflect accurately our life here in Quebec to other country women who may live a thousand miles or half a world away.

As to length, about 1,000 words should make a story that will find favour with the judges and it may be written in either French or English.

Send your entry in to the Q.W.I. office, Box 232, Macdonald College, not later than **September 1st**. The three best will be selected by a qualified committee and sent to A.C.W.W. headquarters. That organization hopes every society will send a contribution to this contest as their purpose is to find out the facts about country living the world over. Mrs. Carlton Smith, one of the vice-presidents of the A.C.W.W. is giving an international prize for the best essay from any country.

Chat-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield discussed school lunches and their school fair, and voted \$5 for prizes in the public speaking contest at Howick High School. Dr. Sutton of Ormstown gave a talk on School Health examinations and the school programme for Health. Dundee featured a programme on Agriculture with the agronome, Mr. Beaudoin, giving a talk on the Farm Poultry Flock. Seeds, etc. were sold and the prize winning household hints this time was furnished by Mrs. Lyle Currie. "Glass wax is wonderful for cleaning windows and when used on silver it keeps it from tarnishing." Howick had talks on Blood Transfusion and Temperance in the Home by members and \$5 was voted the High School Public Speaking Contest. Hemmingford heard an address on Newfoundland by their minister's wife, Mrs. Belbin. Both she and her husband are natives of our new province and had much to tell of interest. She also sang the Newfoundland national anthem. Five pupils from this school participated in the public speaking contest with commendable skill. Ormstown entertained Mrs. Chartrand, a member of Le Cercle des Fermières at St. Antoine Abbé, who gave a talk on Handicrafts. Many beautiful specimens of her work were displayed with interest centered on weaving.

Compton: Brookbury reports \$42.70 raised by card parties, the proceeds being used to paint their Hall. \$10 was voted the Red Cross, gifts presented their secretary and two members moving away, and a spoon to a new baby. This branch is making an outfit for a two-year old as their share of the county display at the fair. Canterbury's travelling basket has come home with \$16.95 to show for its journey. \$5 was given the Dental Clinic. Cookshire branch sponsored a meeting of teachers, parents and interested friends, with the result a Home and School Association was formed, with members from four other communities. \$103 was raised by a Bridge Marathon. Scotstown placed pamphlets on nursing and children's books in their school and formed a committee for canning vegetables for the school lunches next winter. A talk is being prepared on Home Economics for the W.I. broadcast on CKTS.

Gaspe: Haldimand realized \$25 from a card party and held an afternoon tea and entertainment for the school children. Two new members were welcomed and a talk given on "How to improve your Kitchen Garden." L'Anse aux Cousins had a popular roll call, "Sing, Say, Whistle or Pay". A paper "Pies Mother Made" and a quiz on jumbled words formed the programme. Wakeham distributed seeds to the school children and covered the school lunch tables with oilcloth. Several articles were read, two being Newfoundland and "Institute Work throughout the World" Lady Albemarle. How well do you know your town? made an interesting contest. York's contest was Farm Tools and How to improve your Kitchen Garden was discussed.

Gatineau: Aylmer East sent \$10 to Save the Children.

A panel discussion on dry cleaning was led by Mrs. Fuller. Breckenridge heard a talk on Soap Making and a sale of contributed articles augmented general funds. Eardley is donating to the Cancer Society and held a dance to raise funds. Readings, household hints, and a potato peeling contest made a varied programme. Kazabazua distributed seeds to the school children and sent knitted articles to Save the Children. At Rupert their cemetery committee is purchasing more shrubs and bulbs. A card party and dance netted \$10.50. Wakefield had a demonstration on Glove Making by Mrs. Fuller. This branch has taken the name of a second English family to whom parcels will be sent. Wright sent a food parcel to one of their members visiting her home in England. Their rollcall, "Has Civilization changed our manner of living?" played a large part in their programme, the varied answers bringing out much discussion.

Jacques Cartier: Ste. Annes are planning on forming a Blue Cross group and held a discussion on the plan led by Mrs. G. Logan, of the Blue Cross Hospital Association, Montreal. Regret was expressed at the loss sustained by the past president, Mrs. D. Guild, whose home was razed by fire. The film, Rivers of Canada, made a pleasing addition to the programme.

Missisquoi: Cowansville reports a demonstration on First Aid and a talk by the convenor of Citizenship on the early history of Canada, referring particularly to the rights granted to the French. Dunham enrolled two new members. A report on school lunches showed a successful year and a paper on the care of silverware, was featured. Fordyce entered a Tweedsmuir History in this year's competition. Slips and seeds were exchanged and work done for the local hospital. Stanbridge East appointed a committee to meet the Town Council to discuss garbage collection for the town. A talk "Housekeeping can be Fun", with a relevant rollcall, made a helpful programme.

Pontiac: Bristol Busy Bees discussed economical meal planning with "A Well-packed School Lunch" for rollcall. Clarendon donated \$20 to the Cemetery Fund. The programme featured a paper on Good Housekeeping, followed by a contest. Elmside has several articles dealing with various phases of housekeeping, concluding with a contest on the best article made from something old. Fort Coulonge also stresses the same topic, Housekeeping with a similar contest. A talk was given on Newfoundland. Shawville, again Newfoundland, followed by a quiz. Mr. Drummond, the agronome, gave a talk on Better Gardens and the care of African Violets. Quyon is planning a tennis court for their community. Perennial borders and house plants were topics of a paper and information on Leathercraft was read. \$83.85 was realized from a play. Wyman heard an address on life in Iceland and a contest on Newfoundland, "called for much thought", to quote the report. The national anthem of the new province was sung.

Papineau: Lochaber presented their oldest member, who is a life member, with a potted plant and other gifts on her 84th birthday, when all gathered to wish her happiness. Mr. Frank Ryan of CFRA, Ottawa, was guest speaker at their meeting, giving much information about broadcasting.

Quebec: Valcartier held an apron contest with prizes for the best. 19 were brought in and will be kept for their Labour Day bazaar. Any member failing to bring her apron was fined one cent for each inch of her waist measure. \$10 to the Red Cross and gifts to new babies are also reported.

Richmond: Cleveland enrolled a new member and appointed a Ways and Means committee. Newfoundland is again an item on the programme and a talk on bulbs is also noted. Plans are being made for a "Glads" contest this fall. Dennison's Mills gave a plant to their oldest member on her birthday and proceeds from their rollcall, "Pay by Waist Measure", were used for their cutlery fund. A contest was held on best article made from scraps of something old. Gore reports \$5 to the Red Cross and Richmond Hill also reports a similar donation. An attendance prize is to be offered this year and gifts were presented their retiring officers. Shipton had the "Waistline" rollcall, 1 cent an inch, and noted a donation to the Red Cross. Melbourne Ridge tells of another donation to the Red Cross and here's the first mention of an entry for the Handicraft Exhibit to be held at the coming convention, a tatted article made by Miss McMorine. Maple products were auctioned at the meeting and a community supper held.

Shefford: Granby Hill received a donation of quilt blocks, enough for six quilts, besides donations of extra material. One is being sent to a friend. A contest on Welfare and Health was an item of the programme and a lively discussion followed the rollcall "Should the Farmer or his Wife take care of the Garden". South Roxton, here's the "Waistline" rollcall again. Two instructive papers were read by the Home Economics convenor and articles made from something old were on display. Warden entertained their county president, Mrs. Blampin. The Convenor of Welfare and Health gave a demonstration on making a mustard poultice and a grocery sale auction netted \$7 for the treasury.

Sherbrooke: Ascot, a rummage sale and shower for a bride, daughter of one of the members, are reported. Money was voted to complete their school lunch project for the season. Brompton Road received a gift from Mr. and Mrs. S. Buggs on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of their branch. A local veteran, patient in the Queen Mary Hospital, was remembered. Belvidere has taken out membership in the C.A.C. Donations of \$5 each were given the Community Chest and Red Cross. Lennoxville had a discussion on the value of handicrafts as a hobby and heard a paper on Newfoundland. The book, "Fifty

Years of Achievement" was added to their W.I. Library. Milby distributed sweet pea seeds for a flower contest to be held this summer. A card party is also reported. Orford has subscribed to the Federated News. An address telling of the first Adult Education movement in Canada, believe it or not in 1606, was given and a food sale proved satisfactory.

Stanstead: Ayer's Cliff conducted a paper drive and a box of used and new clothing was sent overseas in addition to the usual food parcel. Beebe also reports a paper drive and a card party netted \$20. A sewing class is being arranged for the school girls. Dixville voted \$10 to the Estella Holmes Scholarship (a county project) and made 50 transfusion towels for the Red Cross. Hatley gave \$10 to the local skating ring and held a contest on Famous Men and Buildings. Minton planned a busy year's programme and had a sale of slips, bulbs, etc. North Hatley assisted at the local health clinic and discussed health services in different parts of the world, with Mrs. Desmond as guest speaker. Stanstead North, "Some Aids to Successful Living" was the topic of a talk by Rev. H. A. Carson. Way's Mills, three members presented the programme "Help yourself to Colour". This branch entertained the county annual meeting.

Vaudreuil: An open meeting was held by the Vaudreuil-Dorion branch when Dr. G. T. Adams gave a talk on Cancer. Donations of \$25 each were voted the Cancer Fund and Salvation Army. And here is an interesting paragraph taken from the convenor's report. "A pageant, 'Canada Calls', was presented by members of this branch in the Assembly Hall of Macdonald College. Not only was the script written by one of the members, Mrs. L. Wyse, but the costuming and directing were also under her capable and artistic direction. The entire production with its inspiring thoughts, beautiful costumes and expert acting, was a credit to Mrs. Wyse and the Vaudreuil-Dorion branch."

F.W.I.C. Meets in Saskatoon

Mrs. R. Thomson, president of the Quebec Women's Institutes, represented that organization at the 16th biennial convention of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, held in Saskatoon, June 20 to 24. Mrs. Thomson made the trip by plane in order to return in time for the Board Meetings and provincial convention of the Q.W.I., June 27 to 30.

Mrs. A. E. Abercrombie, the other representative, and Publicity Director for the F.W.I.C. attended the Manitoba convention at Winnipeg, June 15 to 17, en route to Saskatoon.

Austin Branch Mentioned in Contest

Information has been received giving details of the contest sponsored by the Central Housing and Mortgage Corporation, which was held last year. A splendid record was made by our sister organization, Les Cercles des Fermières, and they are to be congratulated on the results

that were obtained by their groups. One of our newer branches, Austin in Brome County, was the only Institute to get into the list of awards. Following are the results:

In Quebec a total of 267 groups entered the contest with an average number of women per group of 67, making an estimated total number of participants of 17,889. The nine prizes were awarded as follows:

First prize—Le Cercle des Fermières de Saint-Come.

Second Prize—Le Cercle des Fermières de Berthier.

Third prize—Le Cercle des Fermières d'Oka.

Hon. Mention—The Women's Institute of Austin. Le Cercle des Fermières de Ste-Geneviève. Le Cercle des Fermières d'Asbestos. Le Cercle des Fermières Saint Raphael. Le Cercle des Fermières de Ste-Marthe. Union Catholique des Fermières de St-Gérard.

Richmond County

by A. C. Dresser

Richmond County is one of the Eastern Townships of Quebec and lies just north of Sherbrooke.

The fact that this county has much to offer in water-power, mineral resources, dairying, lumber, pulpwood and maple sugar, has helped greatly in attracting settlers of the best class. At the beginning of its settlement, just 150 years ago, there were, of course, no roads, and the St. Francis River formed the first "highway". In nine birch bark canoes, conducted by Indians, Elmore Cushing brought his family from Montreal, while two other men drove a cow and a yoke of oxen along the river bank. Other of the early settlers came from the United States by way of Lake Memphremagog, thence down the Magog and St. Francis Rivers to the site of Richmond. Four years later the first road was built from Lennoxville to Richmond and Danville, and in 1811 this road was continued to Quebec. This "Craig's Road" was built mainly by soldiers of the 49th Regiment, under the direction of Gov. Craig. At present, besides the C.N.R. and that branch of the C.P.R. formerly known as the Orford Mountain Railway, Richmond boasts several main highways, making possible excellent bus service.

Before any mills were built in this county the settlers carried the grain by canoe nearly 40 miles to a grist-mill in Ascot. In 1802 Elmore Cushing built both a grist-mill and a saw-mill at Richmond and within 20 years more mills were built in the county. Today there are large pulp, paper and lumber mills at Bromptonville, Windsor Mills, Nicolet Falls, Kingsley Falls and Kingsbury. Among other industries are shoe and hosiery factories at Richmond and a clothes pin factory at Danville. At the rapidly growing town of Asbestos the Canadian Johns-Manville operates the largest open pit mine in the world, and has recently added underground mining as well. This, with the nearby Norbestow mine, produces a large percent of the world's supply of asbestos.

Early educational institutions were, of necessity, small and primitive. In 1856 St. Francis College was built in Richmond, being at one time affiliated with McGill. The consolidation of school districts made a new building a necessity and in 1943 a modern school erected on the same site as its predecessors, was officially opened, serving as a centre of the entire district. A new High School for Danville and Asbestos is soon to be built between the towns. Very fine Roman Catholic convents and boys' schools are found at all the towns and villages, as well as a large number of the smaller schools in the country districts.

Of the fine churches found in all the towns, several are more than 100 years old. In addition to the church societies, excellent work is being done by many other organizations, including 8 senior and 2 junior branches of the Women's Institutes. A beautiful building near Richmond, of which the whole country is justly proud, is the Wale's Home, provided for old people of the Eastern Townships.

This brief sketch cannot give an adequate picture of the section it attempts to describe. But anyone visiting it must feel that those old settlers of 1798 made no mistake when they chose the site of Richmond County.

Weary Willing Women

We are only twelve in number,
But we're very democratic.
When we get a good idea
We don't store it in the attic.

We don't bake for competition,
For it isn't any sense.
We strive to do a worthwhile deed,
And to avoid offense.

We're not out to fill our pocket,
For on "aid" we concentrate.
When called on, we are willing,
And we keep our records straight.

We attempt to share our profits
With community affairs.
And brighten children's struggles
By rendering school repairs.

So this is "us", a loyal dozen,
The things we do are such.
I reckon when it's all summed up,
We don't do very much.

(The above poem was printed in the "Institute News", publication of the P.E.I. Women's Institutes and was written by the members of the Alberry Plains W.I. We thought it might appeal to small branches in our own province.)



THE COLLEGE PAGE

Dean Laird Retires

Dr. Sinclair Laird, M.A., B.Phil., D.Paed., Officier de l'Instruction Publique, has reached retirement age and is completing his final session at Macdonald College, where he has been Dean of the School for Teachers since 1913.

He was born in Montrose, Scotland, and since 1906 has been actively engaged in educational work. His worth has been recognized with honorary degrees by the Republic of France, the University of Montreal, and his alma mater, St. Andrews University. He also holds the Order of Scholastic Merit of the Province of Quebec.

He has been Professor of Education since 1913, a member of the University Senate since 1914, Pension Commissioner since 1926, member of the Protestant Committee of the Quebec Council of Education, and member of the Protestant Central Board of Examiners since 1914, Secretary of the Protestant Local Committee of the Strathcona Trust of the Province of Quebec. He is the last of the Deans whose appointment was personally approved by Sir William Macdonald.

Members of his staff, who have worked with him for over twenty years in some cases, have looked up to him as a real friend, and as a man of truly unique qualities: always purposive, often difficult to persuade but quick to act once convinced, sometimes over-cautious, but ever on the side of justice and fair play. Many of the thousands of young students who have come under his supervision early in their careers have been awed by his powerful personality, but later have come to understand Dean Laird and to appreciate the principles for which he stands. Countless retired teachers have him to thank for the benefits they are enjoying because of his untiring efforts on the Pension Committee.

In addition to the duties of his profession, he has found time to continue his interest in music, to paint numerous Canadian scenes, to serve as alderman on the Town



Council of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, and as Trustee for the Union Church.

In 1906, just before obtaining his M.A. from St. Andrews, Dean Laird underlined the following passage in one of his books. "A man's real religion, whatever he may profess, is the summed-up product of all his experience, the ultimate attitude of thought, and feeling, and will, into which he is thrown by his intercourse with the world."

That was forty-three years ago. Today, at sixty-five, Dean Laird, still young, should have many happy, useful years ahead of him, and there will be many occasions when that "summed-up product of all his experience" will be of inestimable value both to his community and to education in general.

Other Retirements and Resignations

No fewer than nine other members of the Macdonald Clan are leaving this year. Two members of the staff of the School for Teachers are retiring, in addition to the Dean. Miss Dorothy Seivereight has put her last classes through their paces in History and Geography and now, with her home in Ste. Anne's as headquarters, she will have time for those adventures which, in her lifetime of unstinting service to others, she has had to postpone. As she says, "There are so many interesting



Those who are retiring from active duty are, left to right, John Billington, Dorothy Seivereight, Dean Laird, Novah Brownrigg, Ernie Jones and J. E. Lattimer.

things I want to do, I hardly know where to begin."

Miss Novah Brownrigg, who was a student in Dean Laird's first class, has been French specialist on the staff since 1922, and has inspired hundreds of students with her own love of the French language.

Professor J. E. Lattimer has been a one-man Department of Agricultural Economics since 1926. A one-time farmer, formerly a professor of Animal Husbandry, for twenty-three years he has occupied himself with the business side of agriculture. Not content with delivering his scheduled lectures in his courses, he talks economics with anyone at the drop of a hat, and fills in his spare time writing about his pet subject.

John Billington, from his post as janitor in the Main Building and latterly in the Biology Building, has seen the classes come and go for thirty-five years. It will be strange not to see him going about his daily duties, with a cheerful word for everyone who passes.

"Ernie" Jones helped to plant the trees and shrubs that make the Macdonald campus such a beautiful one, and since 1908 he has watched over them and supervised the operation of the greenhouse. As a grower of flowers of all kinds, as judge at horticultural shows, as supervisor of school gardens in the earlier days, Ernie is well known in this part of the country.

Resignations

Dr. Margaret McCready has resigned her position as Director of the School of Household Science and leaves Mac to organize a new course in Home Economics at Macdonald Institute at Guelph. Under her direction during the past ten years the School of Household Science has made great strides, and we hope that she may be equally successful in her new post.

Miss Mary Cameron, Lecturer in Art, has the unique ability of being able to draw out the latent artistic talents in her students to such an extent that someone who, at the beginning of the year, could just draw a recognizable circle, at the end of the course could turn out veritable masterpieces. Many budding artists among staff members owe their present attainments to her inspiring instruction in the evening classes she conducted. She leaves to accept a position in New York.

Dr. J. M. Paton, Chairman of the Department of



Resigning this session are, left to right, J. M. Paton, M. McCready, Mary Cameron, W. B. Durrell.

English, has felt the urge to try something different, and has accepted the position of Executive Secretary of the P.A.P.T. and Editor of the Teachers' Magazine. His work in his new post will still be in the realm of education, although he will in future be dealing with trained teachers rather than with teachers in training.

Dr. W. B. Durrell has been responsible for the health of the College livestock since his appointment four years ago. This has been an arduous and responsible position, and one in which he has been "on call" day and night. He has a hankering to set up a private practice in the Eastern Townships, but should these plans not materialize, he expects to join the staff of the Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph.

To all these colleagues who have been with us for so long, both at work and at play, we bid farewell, with the very warmest wishes for the future.



Wedding Bells

Prof. Avison, Director of Adult Education and Associate Editor of the Journal, escorts his daughter Ruth up the walk of the church on her wedding day, May 28.



Dean W. H. Brittain received the degree of D.Sc. from the University of British Columbia in May. Here President MacKenzie adjusts the scarlet hood during the Convocation ceremony. The following day Dr. Brittain delivered the Convocation address.

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Dowfume EB-5

A new, improved grain fumigant containing Ethylene Dibromide 5% especially designed for control of all types of stored grain pests in larger elevators. It combines the unusual ability to control infestation in the surface layer of grain and penetrating power to reach the grain at all levels in the bin.

Dowfume 75

A mixture of Ethylene Dichloride 75% and Carbontetrachloride 25% which is widely used as a grain fumigant.

Dichloroethyl Ether

Effective as an emulsion for dormant soil treatment for plum curculio, emulsified in water as a soil fumigant, in mineral oil solution for corn ear worm control.

Ethylene Dichloride

Effective as an emulsion for soil treatment to control peach borer.

Dowfume G

A soil fumigant mixture containing Methyl Bromide which has given excellent control of nematodes, insects and other soil organisms. It is particularly well adapted to greenhouse soil fumigation since it will penetrate unrotted nematode galls and will aerate from the soil quickly permitting planting within two to four days.

Dowfume W-40

A soil fumigant with the active ingredient Ethylene Dibromide for wire worm and nematode control. Particularly adapted for large scale field use.

Dowfume N

A Dichloropropane-Dichloropropene mixture which is used as a soil fumigant for nematode control.

INSECTICIDES

DN-289, an improved dormant insecticide and fungicide which controls scale insects, mites, and aphids of many types.

DN-111 is used in summer spray application on apples, pears and peaches to control red spider mites.

DN-Dust D-4 and D-8 controls red spider mites on apples and peaches.

Dowspray 66 Improved kills potato vines, making possible earlier digging and spreading of the harvest. Controls late blight tuber infection, and simplifies mechanical digging.

Dowklor contains Chlordane as the active ingredient, and in various formulations is recommended for institutional and household pests, and for ants, grasshoppers and other economic insects.

Bordow, a scientifically prepared copper fungicide which aids in the development of vigorous foliage and healthy cherries. It prevents many fungus diseases including leaf spot.

"Mike" Sulfur is used exclusively by many growers for combating scab. It is 95% sulphur of microscopic fineness, wets instantly, gives superior finish to fruit.

DDT. A formulation for every field.

WEED KILLERS

A wide variety of types and sizes for every need.

DOW CHEMICAL OF CANADA, LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA